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COMBINED ONSLAUGHT LAUNCHED ON W. FRONT

Canadian, U.S., British Armies Aiming to Cut Off Kleve-Cologne Area

Domei

BERLIN, March 3.—The 1st Canadian, 2nd British and 9th American armies between Goch and the Urft dam are now engaged in a joint offensive with the common aim to cut off the entire territory on the left bank of the Rhine between Kleve and Cologne. Attacks by the 9th American army out of the Muenchen-Gladbach area have been launched with the bulk of forces directed in the northerly and northeasterly direction while the 1st Canadian army increased its pressure on the Kleve-Goch area toward Xanten. Again the center of the German salient reaching as far as the Meuse the British have started to launch strong attacks from their bridgehead near Venlo toward Geldern. These three operations together form the gravity center on the field of a great offensive in the west. During the last 24 hours the 1st Canadian army concentrated its thrusts in Reichswald to the area on either side of the Goch-Xanten railway line.

In the face of great losses in men and tanks the Canadians succeeded in gaining ground along the railway in a southerly direction. By counterattacks, however, the Germans cordoned off the enemy penetrations in the southwestern parts of the forest. Between Reichswald and the Meuse the front still remained relatively calm while the British are attacking from Venlo in a northeasterly direction against the Niers plain and the Krefeld-Gerdern highway. Violent fighting occurred during the night for the crossing of the Niers. The left flank of the 9th American army supporting the British forces from the south has reached the upper reaches of the Niers River between Venlo and Duesseldorf. Strong tank forces attacked Krefeld from the west and south and violent street fighting developed in the southern part of the city. The right flank of the 9th American army is stationed near Neuss where violent fighting is raging for the Rhine bridgeheads. In the adjoining southern sector heavy fighting is going on for the [illegible] city of Grevenbroich.

In the Erft sector hard fighting developed as the result of counterattacks and counterthrusts, mainly in the area north of Grevenbroich. The German troops made successful thrusts on the flanks of the Americans advancing from Grevenbroich to Neuss. South of Grevenbroich and northeast of Bergheim situated some 15 kilometers west of Cologne where hard struggling German groups succeeded in avoiding deeper penetrations by the Americans. Along the Duren-Cologne highway the German counterthrusts recaptured territory lost to the Americans. East of Duren as well as between the Erft and the Roer valley dam all American attacks were stopped. Within the middle sector of the Western Front the 3rd American army in Eifel and on both sides of Trier (Treves) increased their gains. The thrust from the north against Trier neared the town within four kilometers.

The Americans have already reached Trier from the south. In the southern part of the city ferocious fighting is taking place for the bridge over the Moselle. All in all, however, fighting is of local character only. The last sector on the Western Front where intense fighting is still reported is the area east and southeast of Saarburg where strong American forces which succeeded in making a penetration were shut off by the German counterthrusts.

U.S. STRIKES UNSETTLED

[illegible] Still Idle at Detroit's War Production Plants

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—Detroit's vast war production program today faced a severe curtailment over the week-end because of strikes and the resulting lay offs idling more than 34,000 employes at the Chrysler Corporation and the Briggs Manufacturing Company plants, according to a Detroit dispatch.

Regardless of any action taken at the War Labor Board meeting in Washington, it appeared unlikely that any degree of production at the [illegible] plants would be renewed before Monday.

Company officials predicted that it would take several days after the end of the strikes that normal production could again be reached, it was revealed.

'Fight or Leave U.S.,' Neutral Scribes Told; New Edict Protested

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—Neutral press correspondents in the United States are at present confronted with the alternative of either serving in the United States forces or be deported from the United States, the New York correspondent of Dagens Nyheter, who himself is one of those concerned, reported to his newspaper today. He said that according to the new provisions, foreign citizens of certain annual classes must either report for service in the American armed forces or sign a document declaring their consent to be deported from the United States without the option of returning. The provisions also apply to newspapermen who came to America upon the invitation of the U.S. Office of War Information. The Foreign Press Association, Office of War Information as well as the Swedish Legation have protested in Washington against the inclusion of invited newspapermen, but have failed to induce the military authorities to change their attitude, the report further continued. They are now trying to induce Congress to change the provisions to exempt the invited newspapermen.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 3

In many weeks of violent fighting, our grenadiers on the lower reaches of the Drina in eastern Croatia smashed strong attacks by numerically superior enemy forces inflicting great losses on them and captured numerous automatic and small arms. In central Slovakia, Soviet attacks led to minor penetrations in the area south of Chemitz and Karpfen while our panzer formations and grenadiers smashed the attacking Soviets on either side of Zobten. In the Lauban sector our positions were advanced after counterattacks. In spite of heavy losses, Soviet tank spearheads advanced out of their penetration area east of Stargard to northwest of Dramburg while detached units which turned toward the west were halted without being able to make important gains.

In eastern Pomerania our troops prevented the enlargement of the enemy penetration point in embittered defensive fighting and counterattacks although the Soviets threw fresh forces into the battle.

During the last two days our battleplanes destroyed 40 Soviet tanks in the fighting sector of [illegible]urg while 29 more tanks were [illegible] of action. In East Prussia our fighting divisions smashed the breakthrough attempts of five Soviet armies east of Lichtenfeld and near Zinten but minor indentations were made by the Soviets, and 30 enemy tanks were destroyed. The fighting in Courland has been restricted to minor reconnaissance activity.

On the Western Front, our formations offered determined resistance east and southeast of Goch against British and Canadian formations attacking also yesterday after heavy artillery fire. After gaining slight ground the enemy everywhere were checked by concentric defense fire. The great defensive battle between the Roer and the Rhine has been extended to the North toward the section between Kempten and Geldern as well as to the area northwest of Duesseldorf. While in the Muenchen-Gladbach area our forces continued in holding their positions, strong forces of the American 9th Army advanced from southwest and south toward Krefeld. Grim fighting for the bridgehead of Neuss is taking place and the Erft section southwest from there is being held against the attacking Americans. Between the Erft and the Roer itself, our troops are engaged in a fierce defense against the advancing enemy. On either side of the Pruem, renewed attacks of the enemy have been prevented but for individual local penetrations while ferocious fighting is taking place inside and around Treves. Yesterday the attackers lost 70 tanks on the Western Front. After a surprising penetration into the enemy encirclement front off La Rochelle, the raiding group of the garrison returned to their own lines with 250 prisoners and in the course of hard fighting the pressing enemy has been repulsed.

North and northeast of Faenza in Central Italy, renewed enemy thrusts failed in spite of strong preparation fire.

American terror bombers yesterday attacked Dresden, Chemnitz, Magdeburg and Linz and damage was caused mostly in the residential quarters. The British dropped bombs on Cologne and other localities on the central Rhine while during the night, Kassel and Berlin were bombed. In the course of airfights and by flak, the Anglo-Americans lost 40 aircraft most of which were four-motored bombers.

Two enemy supply vessels totaling 11,000 tons have been sunk between the Thames and the Scheldt by our naval forces. Besides 918 aircraft which were shot down by the Luftwaffe as reported yesterday, the air defense forces of the navy during the month of February brought down 100 enemy bombers.

SOVIET FORCES EXPAND KUESTRIN BRIDGEHEADS

New Activity Seen on Front Opposite Berlin; East Prussia Battle Intensifies

Domei

BERLIN, March 3.—The center of gravity on the Eastern Front in the past 24 hours continued to be in Central and East Pomerania although the vigor of the Soviet attacks in East Prussia increased. The Soviets are trying to split up the long-drawn-out flank of the Germans in Pomerania in several places, and on their way to the Baltic they have advanced farther to the east of Koslin. Farther to the west other Soviet formations advanced from out of the Reetz area to the north as far as the Stargard-Koslin road. The third thrust is being made to the west where the Red Army forces are trying to cross the Stargard-Reetz road. Pyritz, which was regained by the Germans a few days ago, is being fought for.

The great battle in East Prussia has increased in utmost bitterness. The Soviets have put five armies into this relatively small sector to force a breakthrough. The focal point of their massed attacks lay near Zinten and east of Lichtenfeld situated midway between Mehlaack and Zinten. The German defense succeeded in demolishing the attempted breakthrough by strenuous fighting and they also shut off the minor penetrations with high losses to the Soviets. Thirty-nine Soviet tanks were blasted in this engagement.

Fighting in Pomerania also lost none of its bitter fury. The German groups counterattacked repeatedly thus preventing the Soviets from widening their penetration north of Gollnow and along the Koslin-Schlawe road. The Soviets threw in their best forces and attacked unceasingly to break the German bolts to reach the Baltic coast.

The third scene of heavy fighting in the past 24 hours was the penetration area east of Stargad into which Marshal Zhukov sent new strong tank formations. Suffering considerable losses they were able to reach the Dramburg area with their spearheads. Their thrust from out of the Stargard area has therefore not been made in the direction of Stettin, but in a northeasterly direction.

Activity flared up again on Friday on the front opposite Berlin. The Soviets are doing everything in their power to expand their bridgeheads south of Kuestrin. They employed masses of artillery for that purpose and finally succeeded in extending their bridgeheads there slightly.

No special fighting was reported from the Neisse sector, and only some fighting was reported from the area south of Neisse at Lauban. East and northwest of that town Germans made successful counterattacks, slightly improving their lines. In the area south of Breslau the defense and counterthrusts of the Germans prevented the Soviets from gaining ground.

The Soviet attacks at Schemnitz and Karpfen led to minor territorial gains. In the southern sector of the Eastern Front heavy fighting is continuing in the narrow valleys of the Slovakian mountains. The Luftwaffe effectively supported the fighting of the ground troops at all the focal points and destroyed 69 Soviet tanks northwest of Rummelsburg.

SPAIN 'LIBERATES' AIRMEN

Permits Anti-Axis Pilots to Travel To Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—The way in which Spain is dealing with anti-Axis airmen who are forced down within its boundaries was revealed in a statement made today by Francisco Cardenas, Spanish Ambassador to the United States, according to a Washington dispatch.

Ambassador Cardenas said:

"Airmen of the anti-Axis forces numbering 867, comprising 573 Americans and 294 Britishers, have been forced down within the Spanish territory since the start of the present war. Instead of detaining such airmen, the Spanish Government has allowed them to pass to Gibraltar.

"The Spanish Government is according the many soldiers and civilians who have fled into Spain from France the same treatment which is received by anti-Axis airmen who are forced down within the Spanish territory."

Koo Back in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to London, returned to Chungking for the first time in two years for consultation, Chungking report said today.

Capt. Kurusu Meets Heroic End In Combat With Enemy Aircraft

Gallant Officer, Despite Mortal Wounds, Lands Plane And Makes Report; Designing of Super-Craft To Defeat B-29 Cherished Till Last

Captain Ryo Kurusu

Succumbing to wounds sustained in a clash with the enemy ship-based planes that attacked Japan on February 16, Captain Ryo Kurusu, technical engineer pilot of the Inspection Department of the Army Aircraft Research Institute, and the only son of Saburo Kurusu, former Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, met glorious death in action.

Upon receiving information that enemy ship-based planes were over the Japanese mainland on February 16, Captain Kurusu left a certain air base aboard his favorite plane. Arriving over Yachimata, Chiba Prefecture, he met a group of 30 Grumman planes. He at once gave battle to the raiders and in a fight with eight of them, he shot down one.

Though he himself was hit by enemy bullets, he never once lost the control lever. Putting forth the last ounce of his strength, he piloted his plane safely back to the base and made a complete report to the commander of the unit to which he belonged before breathing his last.

Unlike other test pilots he used to plan new planes while busying himself at the control lever of his own plane. With the wealth of experience gained in actual combats with other Japanese Army airmen against B-29's, he was thus able to work toward the planning of new crack planes for Japan.

That Captain Kurusu, up to the last, was mentally engaged in the planning of a crack plane which in efficiency, would be unlike any already in existence, is proved by the fact that his dying words were: "Planning! Planning!"

The death of Captain Kurusu, the first technical engineer pilot to die in aerial combat, is bound to stimulate to a great degree the entire world of aviation technique in Japan.

A certain Lieutenant of the Army Aviation Headquarters, spoke to the press about Captain Kurusu as follows:

"I have no recollection of technical engineer pilots more faithful to their work than Captain Kurusu. It is to be regretted that even the screws which are designed in Japan do not compare with those made by America designers. The cause of this very deplorable state of things is that a large proportion of Japanese technical engineer pilots are incapable of piloting a plane.

"A screw made according to desk plan can have no soul. Therefore, it is not strange that a new plane using desk-made screws often tends to go wrong. Moreover, it is difficult to restore such planes when they develop trouble.

"Captain Kurusu from the first had no doubt on this point. His wish was to produce a plane which would outstrip the product of the brain of the B-29 designer.

"He used to say to his friends:

" 'The designer of the B-29 changed from a test pilot to an engineer pilot. In his mind he linked together the conceptions of fighting and designing. The result of his work done in accordance with such a way of thinking was the B-29, the Super-Flying Fortress. I do not like to be beaten by that designer. Depend upon it, I will design a plane which will overshadow the B-29!' "

"I am sure that the world of aviation technique in Japan is determined that Captain Kurusu did not die in vain, and that the aerial technicians surviving Captain Kurusu will succeed in bringing to reality the ideas of Japanese aviation technique constantly kept in mind by Captain Kurusu."

Born in America in 1919 Captain Kurusu was educated in Japan. Graduating from the Gyosei Middle School, he entered the Yokohama Higher Technical School. Soon after graduating, he joined the army with the determination to realize the desire, long cherished since boyhood, of becoming an aerial technical officer.

VITAL TOPICS DISCUSSED

Government Leaders, Upper House Members Hold Conference

A round table conference was held between the Government and the joint committee of all factions of the House of Peers from 3:40 p.m. on Saturday in the drawing room of the Upper House with a view to discussing various questions of current importance. The House of Peers was represented by President Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, Vice-President Count Tadamasa Sakai, and a number of the joint committee members, while the Government was represented by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, Education Minister Count Hideo Kodama, and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Sotaro Ishiwata. Prime Minister Koiso, first of all, gave a detailed explanation of the present situation centering on the latest development of war in addition to the Government's views concerning the situation. Then, questions of current importance concerned were discussed and studied from various points of view in a thoroughgoing manner, with both the Government and the House of Peers expressing their opinions in an unreserved manner.

EGYPT MINISTER ATTACKED

Ruffian Assaults Finance Head, Who, However, Is Unhurt

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—Amim Osman Pasha, Finance Minister of the Egyptian Cabinet headed by newly appointed Premier Mustapha En Nahas Pasha, was attacked by a ruffian yesterday, according to a Cairo dispatch. He was, however, unhurt.

Excitement was caused by the assault which followed on the murder of Premier Ahmed Maher, which occured on February 24.

ELAS CLASH DISCLOSED

300 Greek Rebels Try to Escape From Detention Home

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—The circumstances of the clash which took place between the ELAS forces and the army of the Greek Government at Lebadeia northwest of Athens yesterday are revealed in an AP dispatch today.

The collision, according to the dispatch, was the result of an attempt on the part of 300 ELAS troops to escape from the detention house to which they were taken after their indictment charges of carrying on activities against the law.

Crowds of citizens, which were sympathetic toward the ELAS men, assisted in their dash for freedom and collided with the Government forces, which speedily developed into a fierce fight between them and the ELAS men on the one hand and the Government troops on the other. A large number of citizens were killed and injured in the clash.

A report said that a British officer received serious wounds from a hand-grenade.

Premier General Nicholas Plastiras of Greece issued the following statement about the clash last night:

"Both the Government forces and the ELAS troops sustained losses in the conflict. The Government forces have restored order in the area involved soon after the clash. There is no evidence that British officers were hurt in the clash."

Arrives in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—Lady Mountbatten, wife of Admiral Lord Louis Montbatten, Commander in Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, reached Chungking today from India, according to a Chungking dispatch. Nothing was revealed as to the objective of her visit.

FURIOUS BLOWS DEALT U.S. FORCES ON LUZON

Japanese Units Continue to Launch Attritive Attacks With Telling Effect

By M. MATSUZAKI

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 3.—With the gradual shifting of the bloody fighting on Luzon from the plains to the mountainous areas, enemy infiltrations from the Carabalio range into Nuevavizcaya Province in northern Luzon have recently increased.

In the area northeast of Manila, the enemy forces are attempting persistently to push forward under cover of intense air and artillery bombardment. The Japanese Forces, however, are continuing to move ahead of the enemy and are smashing the enemy attempts by cyclonic counterattacks over the entire front.

Furious blows were dealt on an U.S. company which attempted on Thursday to move to a height about three kilometers southwest of Antipolo, to the east of Manila. Further blows are still being dealt the enemy. In the Clark Field area, two intense attacks were launched against an enemy force which attempted to drive into the Japanese position on Thursday morning with 10 tanks at its head. The enemy was forced to flee, leaving behind numerous bodies and weapons.

Meanwhile, in northern Luzon, the enemy is attempting to invade the Cagayan valley area and, infiltrating through the Caraballo range, is intensifying his attacks on San Jose, Pantabangan and Carangilan, gateways to the valley. The Japanese Forces defending Pantabangan, however, intercepted the enemy, which attacked with about 10 tanks, 15 armored cars and 15 trucks, on February 25 and on February 27 repulsed the enemy toward Rizal after driving into the enemy at night and inflicting losses of more than 20 bodies left behind, and destroying and setting ablaze two tractors and one truck.

In the meantime, the Japanese Forces defending the Carangilan region, about 20 kilometers northwest of Pantabangan, attacked an enemy force of about 600, which infiltrated into the region on February 25, with 20 armored cars, eight trench mortars and a few tractors. Among the confirmed results were more than 70 bodies, one trench mortar destroyed and many ammunition captured.

F.D.R., HURLEY TO CONFER

Will Discuss Delicate Chungking-Yenan Problem

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—President Roosevelt will confer soon with Major General Patrick Hurley, United States Ambassador to Chungking, who has returned from his post, on the Chungking-Yenan problem, says a New York dispatch quoting a New York Sun report. The New York Sun carried the report simultaneously with the report of Chiang Kai-shek's revelation that the Chinese Communists had repulsed all Chungking efforts at conciliation.

The New York Sun report said that one of the most important problems awaiting Roosevelt upon his return from the Crimea Conference was the difficult and delicate one of mediating in the struggle between Chungking and Yenan in order to preserve the unified strength of anti-Axis China against Japan. The report declared that Chungking had made some substantial progress on the military and economic fronts but none on the political front.

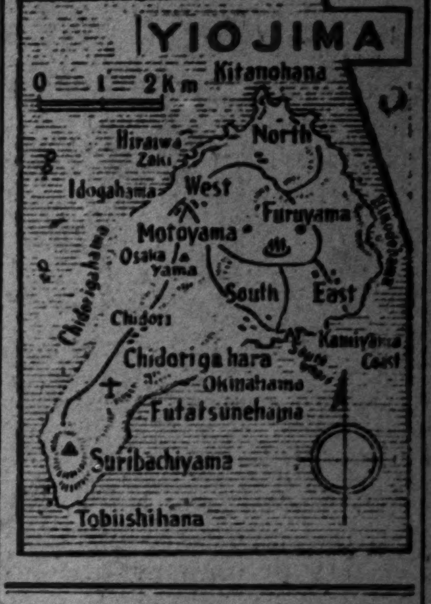
1,800 RAIDERS HIT REICH

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—Over 1,800 planes of the U.S. 8th Air Force flew into central and southeastern Germany for the third straight day and bombed over a dozen rail, oil and industrial targets essential to Germany's war machine, according to a London report.

The great fleet including 1,100 Liberators and Mustangs under the escort of 700 Thunderbolts attacked Berlin and then swung over to Brunswick and Magdeburg regions, the report continued: The targets included three factories at Brunswick where the Panther tanks, trucks, oil refinery and equipment are produced; four small oil refineries northeast of Brunswick; large synthetic oil refineries northeast of Brunswick; large synthetic oil plants at Rethensee, suburb of Magdeburg; Ruhland, 27 miles north of Dresden, and Mizburg near Hanover.

The German fighters and flak batteries attacked these raiders in ferocious fights over each place.



ABOUT 150 B-29 RAIDERS BLIND-BOMB METROPOLIS

I.H.Q. Reveals Fires Started by Bombers Speedily Brought Under Control

About 150 B-29 bombers based in the Mariana area blind-bombed Tokyo from a high altitude for about one hour from 8:30 a.m. on Sunday, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3:30 p.m. the same day.

Fires broke out at several places in the Metropolis due to the blind bombing but they were almost extinguished by 10:30 a.m. the same day, the communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m., March 4

"About 150 B-29 bombers principally raided Tokyo from about 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. on March 4 and blind-bombed from a high altitude.

"Due to the blind bombing, fires started at several places in the Metropolis but they were almost extinguished by about 10:30 a.m."

Make Feint Operation

Taking advantage of inclement weather, the B-29 bombers of the U.S. 21st Bomber Command in the Marianas, which had principally attacked Tokyo on February 25 in concert with about 600 carrier-borne planes from task forces, again made a raid over the Kanto area on the morning of March 4 when about 150 Super Fortresses flying at a high altitude mainly bombed the Metropolis through thick clouds from about 8:30 a.m.

Prior to the appearance of the main B-29 formations over Japan Proper, a small number of bombers made reconnaissance flights along the coast of the Tokai district before 7:30 a.m. and after, while part of the enemy planes bombed Nagoya, Hamamatsu, and Toyohashi in what can be regarded as feint operations.

Divided into four echelon formations, the main body of the B-29's, about 150 in all, attacked Tokyo after flying over Hamamatsu and Kofu. They carried out indicriminate and blind bombing over the Metropolis, dropping incendiaries and explosives from a high altitude before fleeing toward the East sea area.

As a result of the blind bombing, fires broke out at several places in the Metropolis but the Japanese Air Defense Corps, with both officials and civilians cooperating, promptly fought the fires which were extinguished by 10:30 a.m.

Similar to the previous raid on February 25, the feature of yesterday's bombing attack was that the enemy staged the raid in bad weather. Also worthy of notice is the fact that the time of the raid was changed from the afternoon to the morning. It is assumed that the B-29's were able to leave their base in the moonlight. Much attention should be paid to the future operations of the B-29's based in the Marianas, which will be made without regard to time, for it is believed that the enemy's aim is to make surprise attacks in collaboration with carrier-borne planes from task forces.

7 B-29's Over Japan

A total of seven B-29's raided Japan on Saturday night. Five of them, in four separate raids, operated over the Nagoya area between 11 p.m. and midnight, while another dropped a few incendiaries during the same hour in the Osaka-Kobe area. At about 10:30 p.m. on the same night, a lone B-29 entering from South Kyushu flew over North Kyushu and dropped a few bombs in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

INVADERS ON YIOJIMA BREAK INTO N. AIRFIELD

Costly Penetration Also Effected at North Village; Battles Intensify

With the first firing line on Yiojima extending from Osakayama to Tamanayama through Nidaniwa and the enemy's breakthrough into the North Airfield as well as the North Village, fighting on the island has become intensified.

Continuing their furious shelling operations, the Americans drove toward the area northwest of the North Airfield on the night of March 1, but the Japanese Garrison Forces organizing 10-odd Shock Attack Units counterattacked them, achieving great results. At the eastern corner of Aso Village, part of the enemy forces made an attack at 9 a.m., on March 2. On the same morning, severe fighting developed in the area near Nidaniwa.

On March 1, the Japanese accounted for 1,200 American officers and men killed or wounded besides blowing up nine tanks and one flame thrower. On the following day the Japanese killed or wounded 800 of the U.S. invaders and blasted four tanks. In addition, three enemy planes were destroyed.

In the area near Tamanayama, the American forces with several tanks in the vanguard launched stubborn attacks on March 2 but their onslaughts were frustrated by the Japanese at noon the same day. After a lapse of two hours, the enemy again attacked and a bloody battle ensued.

At Osakayama and Meganeiwa grim fighting still continues. The Japanese are firmly holding their positions.

Although for a time they were thrown back, the American forces that had advanced to the area in front of the North Village on March 2 again commenced an offensive drive toward the village under cover of bombing and shelling operations at dawn the next day when they broke through the North Airfield from the direction of Motoyama. The Japanese speedily counterattacked the enemy and intense fighting is now raging.

17 SHONAN RAIDERS ARE HIT

Hanoi and Tarakan Also Bombed By U.S. Air Force

Domei

SHONAN, March 3.—The war result achieved by the Japanese Air Defense Force here in yesterday's battle with a unit of B-29 raiders has turned out to have been much larger than already reported. One enemy plane was downed and 16 others damaged, including one probably shot down.

Yanks Raid Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, March 3.—At 4 p.m. today, several fighter planes of the American air force in China raided Hanoi, bombing and machine-gunning the city from a low altitude. Damage, however, was slight.

27 Raiders Bomb Tarakan

Domei

TARAKAN, March 3.—Twenty-seven B-24's and P-38's blind bombed the residential quarters for about two hours today from 11 a.m.

RUMANIA DECLARES WAR

Step Taken Against Japan, Moscow Radio Announces

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—The Rumanian Government yesterday decided to declare war on Japan, the Moscow radio said last night. Based on the armistice agreement with the anti-Axis, Rumania has already declared war on Germany.

Leftist Regime Likely

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—Prince [illegible] having failed in his efforts to form a new Rumanian Cabinet in compliance with the request of King Michael, the same heavy task is now entrusted with Petre Croza, former Deputy Premier, says a Bucharest report.

After the formation of the National Democratic Front last fall, Croza, as President of the Independent Democratic Front, has been Vice-Premier in the Cabinets of Constantine Sanatescu and Nicolae Radescu. The fact that he is now entrusted with the task to form the new Cabinet means a victory for the National Democratic Front on the one hand and a complete defeat of the Rightists under [illegible] on the other. The birth of a Leftists' regime in Rumania now appears to be inevitable.

[illegible]CRATIC GOVERNMENT [illegible] PLANNED FOR BRAZIL

[illegible] Signs Constitutional Bill; Provides Election by Direct Ballot

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—Brazilian President Getulio D. Vargas yesterday signed the constitutional bill designed for the revival of democratic Government in the country, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch. The new Constitution provides for the election of the President and members of the Federal Council and Lower Chamber by direct ballot.

Other basic points in the new Constitution are (1)—the Lower Chamber will be composed of representatives of the various states according to population; (2)—the Federal Council will be composed of two representatives from each state; (3)—only the Government may present bills, but the members of the legislature may present motions; and (4)—the President will lead the internal and external policies and will possess the supreme power in the country. The Presidential term will be for six years and the present President will lose his powers on the coming election day. He, however, will stay in office until the inauguration of the new President.

The new Constitution is a fundamental revision of the Constitution established on November 10, 1937 and means, in fact, the termination of the Vargas dictatorship.

The old Constitution provided for the indirect election of the members of the Lower Chamber and the appointment by the President of the members of the Federal Council. The new Constitution is particularly notable in that it provides for a Presidential election, which will be held for the first time in 10 years, and that the members of both the Federal Council and Lower Chamber will be selected by direct election.

After explaining the points of the new Constitution, President Vargas declared that a Presidential election would be held soon but that he had no intention of running. He said, however, that he would be glad to run if nominated by a political party, as the candidates were to be selected from the political parties.

Vargas' declaration made it clear that the formation of political parties, which had been prohibited by the 1937 Constitution, would again be permitted.

Vargas May Run Again

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—After President Getulio D. Vargas of Brazil signed the decree last Friday giving a new Constitution and democratic form of Government to Brazil and stipulating parliamentary as well as Presidential election within 90 days, the Brazilian press started speculations whether Vargas really plans to lay down the presidency, according to a Rio de Janeiro report. Informed circles in that city opine that Vargas will be a candidate again.

According to the press, Vargas in the Presidential campaign will point out mainly achievement of economic [illegible] and postwar plans for the further independence of Brazil. Illuminating in this connection is the speech of Vargas before the Chamber of Commerce of Sao Paulo, ostensibly viewing the coming election campaign. In his speech Vargas explained the necessity of increasing the production of commercial goods and of obtaining independence of vital products from international monopoly.

He continued, "Certain economic sectors need protective tariffs, though protective duties must of necessity be considered carefully as Brazilian production must not be [illegible]. The war seduced from the Brazilian commerce considerably more high profits than the structure of durable markets. This position must be substituted by a policy of lowering of production costs and better quality."

Vargas said that Brazil needs more industrialists, technicians and specialists. "Brazil would also facilitate the means of foreign capital in the industry, agriculture and mining to develop the economic [illegible] and lift the standard of living. The main aim, namely, the safeguarding of the economic policy of Brazil after the war, would be realized in expanding the Brazilian [illegible]."

[illegible] Union Body Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—In order to draw up a constitution for the [illegible] World Trade Union [illegible] in Paris, the sub-committee of the federation which had [illegible] in London recently [illegible] in Paris tomorrow, according to a report from that city. [illegible] will be attended by [illegible], Secretary General [illegible] Trade Union Congress, [illegible] Hillman of the U.S. [illegible] of Industrial Organizations [illegible] delegate.

MORE FUNDS FOR U.S. NAVY

$2 Billion Deficiency Supply Bill Passed by Lower House

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—A $2,453,177,000 deficiency supply bill, more than two-thirds of it for the U.S. navy, has been approved by the U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, according to a Washington dispatch. It makes up deficiencies in funds previously supplied to miscellaneous agencies for the fiscal year ending next June 30, the dispatch continued, adding that in addition, it finances a stepped-up veterans' placement program, contemplating an army discharge at the rate of from 200,000 to 250,000 men a month after the European War.

The committee also approved an additional $6,235,000 for the Office of Price Administration, to bring its appropriation for the year to more than $185,000,000, the dispatch further continued.

CHIANG, YENAN REGIMES MAY REOPEN TALK SOON

Basic Gap Still Wide, But Greater Hope for Solution Entertained by Scribe

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—The Chungking-Yenan controversy boils down to the Chungking demand that the Yenan armies be merged with the Chungking forces and that the administration of the border regions be amalgamated into the Chungking system, and to the Yenan stand that it will agree to do so if Chungking immediately abolishes the one-party rule of the Chungking Kuomintang and forms a government including all political factions, according to a report by the special correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald.

In connection with Chiang's speech on Thursday, the correspondent declared that another effort was being made for a Chungking-Yenan merger and that Yenan would soon send Tung Pi-wu as its representative to Chungking to reopen negotiations. He said that the Chungking regime wished to represent itself to the world as the government of a completely united China. Leaving aside various questions which would arise if the American forces should land on the China coast, the correspondent asserted, Chungking is faced with the necessity of making a united expression on vital problems with the San Francisco conference before it.

The correspondent declared that despite the wide-recognition of the necessity for Chungking-Yenan unity, their stands were still far from conducive to a peaceful solution. He declared that if the two could get together on the fundamental two points to which the controversy could be boiled down, there was a possibility of solution to the other discordant points, and stated that although there was a fundamental gap between the advocacies of the two dissident regimes, there was a greater hope than ever before of a solution being reached.

Cabinet Hears Bidault

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—The French Cabinet met yesterday to hear a report from Foreign Minister Georges Bidault on his conversation with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, held in London, according to a Paris dispatch. Bidault returned to Paris from London late yesterday.

Exchange of Diplomats Set

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—Negotiations for the exchange of German and Argentine diplomats have now been concluded and the Argentine diplomats, who for some time have been staying in Sweden, will shortly leave Stockholm on board the Swedish ship Drottningholm.

Berlin Again Bombed

Domei

ZURICH, March 1.—The British Air Ministry announced that Berlin was attacked for the eighth successive night by Mosquito bombers of the RAF which dropped 4,000 pounds of explosives in the German capital, according to a London report.

Mrs. Churchill to Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the British Prime Minister, has accepted the invitation of the Soviet Government and the Soviet Red Cross to visit Moscow and is expected to go there some time in March or April, it was learned from a Washington dispatch. Mrs. Churchill is the chairman of the Soviet Support Fund Committee in England.

ENEMY MASS PRODUCING NEW ROCKET AIRCRAFT

U.S. Fighter, Shooting Star, Has Enormous Speed and Great Loading Capacity

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—The United States, at present, is mass producing the Lockheed P-80, called the Shooting Star, a single motored, rocket fighter plane which is easily maneuvered and having even a pressure cabin, according to a Washington dispatch.

Of simple design but able to travel a comparatively long distance, it requires no warming up and can take off 30 seconds after the engine has been started. The motor is made by the General Electric Company.

According to General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, the P-80 has great loading capacity for ammunition, bombs, fuel, photographic and other equipment, but further details and even pictures of the plane have been kept from the public.

The British Air Ministry has also announced a new bi-motored rocket plane the "Meteor" which first made its appearance at the time of the rocket bomb attacks on August 4 last. According to the same report the Meteor is said to have a speed of over 800 kilometers an hour but the Shooting Star, which, including the German Messerschmitts, is reputedly the world's fastest, can attain a speed of about 920 kilometers an hour.

The motor of the P-80 is behind the cockpit with the machine-gun placed in the nose of the plane for greater effectiveness of concentrated firing.

This new rocket plane is being made at the No. 4 Lockheed Factory in California, at the North American Factory in Kansas City, Kansas, at the General Electric Factory in Syracuse, New York and at the General Motors Company at Indianapolis and is a joint invention of the Aeronautical Engineering Headquarters of the United States Army Air Force and the British Air Force.

The wings of the Shooting Star have a knife-edged sharpness with the plane speed almost attaining the velocity of sound, and various problems of when even this speed is surpassed have been solved scientifically. The plane has remarkable powers of ascent and rapid ascent at an angle.

Because the cockpit is at the front of the wing, even though the plane is flying at such a high altitude beyond the range of anti-aircraft guns, the field of vision of the pilot regarding his attacks is good.

Vastly different from the planes with propellers, all parts such as propellers, radiators, carburetors have been done away with so that the manufacture, repairs and engineering skill have been greatly simplified. For instance in changing the motor of a P-80 only 15 minutes are required.

YANK MARINES PROTEST

Don't Like San Francisco Examiner's Editorial on Yiojima Losses

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 1.—A sightseeing trip made by a group of U.S. Marines who had returned from somewhere in the Pacific resulted in a riot call to the San Francisco police and navy shore patrols although there were no violence and no riot, says a report received here.

The cause of the trouble was an editorial which had appeared in the San Francisco Examiner which said that the Marine Corps is perhaps paying too heavily in lives in order to capture Yiojima. "What we need in all our Pacific operations is a military strategist," the editorial said, and then it went on to propose General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief in the Southwest Pacific, who is said to save the lives of his own men.

The Marines, 60 or more in number, identified as Pacific Veterans, who did not like the editorial made a visit to the office of William Randolf Hearst, the owner of the Examiner, to lodge a protest.

In this connection, the Examiner's managing editor said that he had a very pleasant talk with the Marines and that everybody was satisfied. He added that there was no violence at any time whatever and that "someone apparently just got excited and turned in the riot alarm."

Chungking Envoys Named

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—The Chungking Government has announced the appointment of Dr. Tung Lin, adviser to the Foreign Minister as Ambassador to The Netherlands, and Chaucer H. Wu, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Sinkiang Province, as Minister to Chile, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Brazil Studies Soviet Bid

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—With the Soviet Government having approached the Brazilian Government for a revival of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Brazilian Government intends to study the matter soon, President Getulio Vargas told the press yesterday, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch.

Comrades Recount Gallant War Saga Of Sergeant A and Prized Moustachio

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 2.—Sergeant A. was a youthful wireless operator who won the heart of his commander as well as his comrades with his amiable ways and his cherished moustache. He was a determined fellow who stuck to his post until he had performed his duty despite wounds received during a death-defying bombing raid against enemy vessels off Yiojima. Sergeant A was, at the time, aboard a bomber craft piloted by Kimura which instantly sank one enemy watercraft in the waters off Yiojima. This is the story related by Sergeant A's mates at this base.

"Sergeant A was a popular fellow. He was a young, stalwart, good-natured fellow of twenty-two years of age. About a month ago he suddenly got a strange inspiration to grow a moustache and by the time he was ready to leave this base, he had successfully grown a smart "cookie duster."

"One day the unit commander slapped Sergeant A on the back and jokingly said, "You'd better shave that moustache off because someone might mistake you for me or for some other high officer." The sergeant replied, "But sir, 'twill serve as break against any enemy bomb blasts," as he fingered it fondly amid hilarious laughter from the unit commander and his comrades. That evening, Sergeant A, chosen as wireless operator aboard a bomber piloted by Kimura, started off on a mission of blasting enemy vessels off Yiojima.

"Addressing his commander, the sergeant said, "Sir, this moustache will not shame you because I am going with the spirit and determination of my superior officer after those white-livered Yankee rats cowering in the rat holes of their vessels." The commander warmly grasped Sergeant A's hands and chuckled, "Go to it, my boy!" The Japanese plane roared off the runway. Constant wireless communication was kept with its base. "That boy is in top condition," the commander told his subordinates as he listened to messages relayed from the plane. The craft droned toward its objective.

"They should be over their target now," someone whispered. The commander nodded. "Stand by; standby. We are over our target. Have begun our attack." A few seconds ticked by and then the message continued. "Bombing raid successful. No damage to our plane." It was later learned that the plane piloted by Kimura had wheeled low, ready to fire at what was believed to be a battleship cruising parallel with Yiojima but dived short of its target. Kimura then made a 40 degree turn and winged into the midst of the enemy convoy, with the nose of the plane pointed at an enemy vessel which was either a battleship or a large-sized transport.

Pilot Kimura then gave the signal to open the attack. The bomber plunged into a dive. Soon it was over its objective and the bombs whined through the air and as Kimura pulled out, terrific explosion rocked the sea followed by huge pillars of smoke and fire. The enemy vessel split in two, then folded up and was seen to be swallowed up by the sea. The moon had disappeared and the surface of the sea was enveloped in black. Suddenly a savage rat-tat-tat was heard from an enemy vessel cruising in the darkness on the portside of our craft. A stray machine-gun lead pierced the wireless operator, Sergeant A's left thigh.

"Despite his injuries he stuck to his post tapping the wireless keys. Now Pilot Kimura was wheeling the bomber through a fierce squall. Sergeant A began to feel the effects of his injury. He clenched his teeth for the fate of his plane and his comrades depended upon him as blood dripped from his wound.

"The fuel tank began to run dry as the plane roared westward. Minutes slowly ticked by. Then like a godsend, Pilot Kimura spotted a beam from the airfield beacon. The bomber slowly circled to its base and taxied down the runway. The commander approached the plane to congratulate his men, and especially extended a welcome home to the sergeant. But he died as soon as Pilot Kimura brought his aircraft safely to ground after successfully completing the bombing mission. There was a faint smile still hovering about his trim moustache. The commander sadly said, 'My lad, I am proud of you. The memory of you and your moustache will be with me always.'"

GOV'T WILL TAKE OVER TELEPHONES IN TOKYO

Aims to Boost Communications Setup for Defense and War Production

Three thousand telephones will be shortly taken over by the Government authorities as an emergency measure, with the object of strengthening the communications setup for national defense and war production, in accordance with the wartime emergency program adopted by the Cabinet on April 17, 1944.

In the local districts, the same measure has already been put into execution, and in view of the increasing air raids on Tokyo, steps will soon be taken to enforce the measure also in the Metropolis.

The execution of the measure in Tokyo will begin in the eastern part of the Metropolis, to be extended to other wards. The telephones taken over by the authorities will be transferred to the military and civil defense establishments, factories for war production, transport establishments, and other services essential for the conduct of the war.

The removal of cables is another object of the measure. This will apply also to the first-class owners of telephones (Government offices and munitions companies) and the second-class owners (subsidiary factories). These owners will have substitute lines laid before the cables are removed or as soon as possible, while the third-class owners (mostly private individuals) will receive no such treatment.

The owners whose telephones have been taken over by the authorities will receive ¥1,000 per telephone for compensation, but those who desire the recovery of their telephones after the war will have their rights fully protected. In the latter case, no compensation will be paid.

F.D.R. Signs George Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 28.—The White House revealed today that President Roosevelt has signed the George Bill, which separates the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other Government lending agencies from the Department of Commerce, says a Washington report. Under the bill, the President will name a loan administrator.

'INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH' IS INDONESIANS' SLOGAN

Unflinching Determination Reaffirmed by Resolution of Java Central Council

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 2.—"Independence or Death!" is the slogan woven into a resolution passed February 26 by the seventh session of the Java Central Council composed entirely of Indonesians. The resolution reaffirmed the unflinching determination of all Indonesians to bring the current war to a successful conclusion at all costs, and to gain independence for the Indonesians. It declared that all indications show that the day, when the independence long cherished by all Indonesians will have been attained, is fast approaching, as the Government of Japan recently expressed its earnest desire that the Indonesians secure independence as speedily as possible.

Ultimate victory of all the nations of Greater East Asia is an indispensible condition for the acquirement of permanent independence by the Indonesians, the resolution continued, stressing that this fact has been further impressed on the Indonesians by the conditions resulting from the American invasion of the Philippines.

Pointing out that for centuries Britain, the United States, and Holland exploited the Indonesians, holding the latter in the relentless yoke of imperialism, the resolution warned that these imperialistic countries are watching for a chance to once again enslave and bind all Indonesians in the fetters of their cruel colonial policy.

Considering the grim fighting now taking place in the Pacific, and the fact that all Indonesians must be fully alive to the fact that this year will see the most bitter battles, on which victory for all the nations in the Greater East Asia depends, the resolution called upon all Indonesians to go forward with grim determination to win victory at all costs, following the lead of the Japanese Special Attack Corps.

"For the successful conclusion of the current war, as well as for the independence of the Indonesians, we must fight with unflinching determination. Under the slogan 'Independence or Death!' we will march forward for the attainment of our goal, with the wholehearted support of all Indonesians, who are burning with age-old desire for independence. Death will not deter us," the resolution concluded.

EMERGENCY BRINGS OUT REAL NIPPON CHARACTER

Ethical and Aesthetic Features Of Home Life in Japanese Empire Explained

By NYOZEKAN HASEGAWA

It is said that in individuals, as in nations, their true mental and physical capacity is brought forth most vividly in an emergency. The Japanese people have their peculiar mode and methods of living by which their true mental and physical strength, which, as stated, manifests itself most vividly in time of emergency, is cultivated. This is meant by what I call the ethical and aesthetic character of Japanese life.

This does not imply that the daily life of the Japanese people is too punctilious and formal. In fact, the Japanese people are less formal than other civilized nations. It is the unanimous verdict of Western observers that Japanese life is marked by cleanliness, orderliness, simplicity, kindness and politeness, but the Japanese people have no liking for stiffness in manner. They detest an over-punctilious attitude as "taningyogi" (meaning a form of etiquette such as is observed toward a member of another family with which one is not on intimate terms).

However, many-sidedness characterizes Japanese life as it does Japanese culture. Notwithstanding the fact that stiffness is held in scant regard, there are cases where a very formal type of etiquette is strictly observed even between members of the same family. For instance, on New Year's Day, the members of a Japanese family, all decked in ceremonial clothes, exchange the New Year greetings with one another in the respectful manner of "taningyogi." After exchanging greetings, they drink "toso" together from a set of three sake cups such as we see used at wedding ceremonies and eat "zonimochi" at ceremonial "zen" (a small Japanese table set before each individual). On New Year's Day, however, we do not "drink" toso or "eat" zonimochi, but we "solemnize" them. So strict is the etiquette observed on the morning of the New Year's Day. And practically the same form of etiquette is observed in all families, irrespective of class, rank or social status.

Not on festive occasions only but at ordinary times also, a certain solemn style of living is observable in Japanese families. A guest ushered into the "zashiki" (the best room where visitors are usually received) of a Japanese house must take his seat on a "zabuton" (kneeling cushion) provided for him, in front of the alcove of the room, sitting with his back turned toward it and assuming such a rigid manner as a priest would adopt before the altar. Confronted with the guest, the host will sit in a manner even more respectful and they will then prostrate themselves toward each other in reverential greetings. Such a scene has often been depicted by Western writers with considerable interest, but few took cognizance of the fact that this is a national form of etiquette which is observed by all Japanese, irrespective of class and social position. Very few Western observers are aware that the Japanese "zashiki" in which such etiquette is observed represents the "public" spot in a Japanese house which is essentially a "private" dwelling.

Maintain Decorous Mien

In this particular room, the master of the house will maintain a decorous mien even when he is alone. Indeed, no member of the family enters it without putting himself in a similar mien. It is in this room that important family affairs are discussed, and all participants in these discussions have something of "taningyogi" in their manner of speech and demeanor. When the master of the house summons his wife or child into this "zashiki," the one so summoned assumes a solemn frame of mind, and comes into it with a reverential attitude. The frame of mind on such occasions may be similar to that of a humble person when he attends some public function. This is so in the case of all Japanese houses, whether it be the house of a tradesman or that of an artisan. The instant any person, no matter of what class, enters the "zashiki" of his house, he subconsciously discards his habitual everyday attitude and assumes that enjoined by what may be called "national" etiquette.

The Japanese house, which is provided with the "zashiki" of such a stern "national" character, is also equipped with what is called "chanoma," a room permeated with an easy atmosphere of private life. In this "chanoma," the master and mistress of the house take their seats on both sides of a big rectangular "hibachi" (brazier) with the other members of the family seated around it. They talk pleasantly together on various topics here and pass a pleasant time over a cup or two of tea. The character of "chanoma" is symbolized by a large wooden rectangular "hibachi" which is invariably found in it. This "hibachi" is made of "keyaki" wood (a kind of zelcowa), which is known for its particular hardness. Both in the style of construction and in form, it gives every air of steadiness. The general appearance of symmetry which its rectangular shape gives to the "hibachi," the sense of steadiness which "keyaki" wood gives to the touch, its tone of color and the solid character which the general style of construction imparts to the "hibachi" are all symbolical of the Japanese family system. The mere sight of this big rectangular "hibachi" may give a keen observer a fair idea of the ethical and aesthetic character of daily life in Japanese houses.

Symbolizes 'Public' Side

So it will be seen that in its architectural structure the "zashiki" in the Japanese house symbolizes the "public" side of Japanese family life and "chanoma" the private side. The Japanese carpenter is very particular about preserving the peculiar character of each room in building a Japanese house. He will never consent to build a house in violation of these traditional rules, even if ordered to do so by his customers.

That each Japanese house has both "kamidana" and "butsudan" testifies to the ethical and aesthetic character of Japanese family life. "Kamidana" is a Shinto shrine consecrated to the spirits of the "national" ancestors, while "butsudan" is a Buddhist shrine sacred to the spirits of family ancestors. The former is provided near the entrance, while the latter is provided in an inner room. That they are never provided in one and the same room is quite natural, considering the particularly deep reverence in which the Japanese people hold the spirits of national ancestors, that is, the ancestors of the Imperial Household.

The Japanese house is not simply a dwelling place. It also contains shrines—one sacred to the spirits of national ancestors and the other to those of family ancestors. We Japanese live, as it were, with our ancestors in our daily life. The Japanese house must needs possess spots of solemn "national" character because the ethical and aesthetic character of Japanese life is not individualistic, but national. When the parent gives his son serious admonition, for instance, he does so in the presence of "ihai" (ancestral tablet) and this means that he is admonishing his depraved son together with family ancestors.

Up to a half century ago, there still remained in Japan something of the mediaeval organization, and the house was at once the dwelling for the family and the business office or the workshop. Even under this organization, one part of the house where business was carried on and the other part where the family life was carried on had characteristics of their own. They had some distinctive features in respect to the style of construction and the manners of living.

'Oku' Contains 'Zashiki'

In the house of tradespeople and artisans, the dwelling section was called "oku" in contradistinction to the shop section. There is no equivalent in foreign languages for "oku," which literally means "innermost part." It is not the same as "private," as the word is understood in Western countries. In the "oku" part of the Japanese house, there is "zashiki," which, as already explained, possesses a "public" character. There tradesmen and artisans live a life which is characteristically national in mentality and in form, quite unlike their life in their shops or workshops. There is a structural difference between the dwelling and the shop sections of the house. Whereas massive timber is used in the construction of the shop part of the house to give it the air of solidity, which emblemizes occupational steadiness and faithfulness, the dwelling or "oku" part is constructed on more refined lines. It contains "zashiki," which, as already mentioned, symbolizes the ethical and aesthetic character of the nation, "chanoma," which is symbolical of the love and familiarity of the family life, combined with discipline underlying family love, and "inkyojo" (retreat) which is so constructed as to consort well with a quiet life which the retired master of the family leads in it. It also has a kitchen which like the shop part of the house, is constructed of massive timber, with large beams overhead, as if it embodied the steadfast character of the life being led by the inmates of the house.

The family education which children receive within the Japanese house does not go much beyond the inculcation of correct speech and demeanor, and yet what education they receive goes a long way toward instilling the ethical and aesthetic character of Japanese life in them. This sort of education is called "shitsuke." There is no foreign equivalent for this word. The Chinese ideograph for "shitsuke" is a combination of two characters signifying body and beauty. This is, however, an ideograph invented in Japan, not one imported from China. "Shitsuke" education is, indeed so characteristically Japanese that even the Chinese language has no equivalent for it. Not that children are specifically taught how to speak the national language correctly and how to deport themselves gracefully, all that is done is to lead them to speak and behave correctly in their actual life. This method of education has however, proved very useful.

Subject Not Used

In Western countries, a child kisses its parents when going out for play, for instance, but a Japanese child says its salutation "Ittemairimasu" in good Japanese, assuming a proper posture when he says so. It is said that in speaking Japanese the subject is often omitted, but the fact is that in the Japanese language it is correct not to use the subject at all when one talks of oneself, except where there is some special need for emphasizing self. The absence of the subject does not imply any vulgarity in language. Honorifics in the Japanese language shows that in mutual relationship between Japanese individuals there must be something ethical and aesthetic over and above mere friendliness.

It is usual that among the members of the same family honorifics are mutually used, regardless of age and rank, and this fact shows that, in the Japanese family life, the ethical and aesthetical character among the people generally, just as they do in the Army. In the Army, etiquette means discipline. Whether it is strictly observed or not is the criterion by which the mental and physical strength of the Army can be gauged. Similarly in the Japanese home, we can judge of its spiritual and material life by observing whether its members speak cultivated language and deport themselves correctly. That the ethics of concrete national character, and not that of abstract human nature, invests the Japanese faith and practice of life with a special character. That is to say, when developing the spiritual and material life, the Japanese people insist on doing so along the approved lines of national character regulated historically. Most foreigners, whose knowledge about Japan does not extend beyond their observations during a brief stay in this country, conclude from their superficial observation of the rapid Westernization of things Japanese, that the Japanese are a people who go forward in utter disregard of their traditions. On the contrary, those Westerners "who have dived beneath the surface of the modern Japanese upheaval," during their stay here for scores of years, believed with B. H. Chamberlain, almost without exception that "it is that the national character persists intact, manifesting no changes in essentials. Circumstances have deflected it into new channels, that is all."

Many observers attribute this to the Oriental conservatism of the Japanese people, but it is by no means true. The character of the history of the progress of the Japanese people is permanently determined by the national character which has been nurtured in the national history of over 2,600 years and which has been strictly preserved in Japanese life itself. For the Japanese people, to preserve the national character does not mean the building of a [illegible] for the locomotive of Japan. It means the putting of the locomotive on the "national" track, which is intended to help the development of the history of Japan along the lines of the national character of the Japanese people.

(To Be Continued)

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
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Kwantung: Dairen
China: Shanghai, [illegible] chow, Amoy, [illegible] Kiangwan, Soochow, [illegible] Chinkiang, Nanking, [illegible] hu, Kiukiang, [illegible] chang, Tai-hsien, Luchow, [illegible] Chaochow, Chinkan, [illegible] Yangchow
Hainan Island: Kachek, Hokurei, [illegible]
Islands: Truk, Palau, [illegible] Manila, [illegible] Pacolod, Legaspi, [illegible] nan. Djawa: [illegible] Djakarta, [illegible] dja, Denpasar, [illegible] Balik-Papan, [illegible] Samarinda, [illegible] nado. Celebes: [illegible] Koepang, [illegible] baul, [illegible]
Others: [illegible] Chosen: [illegible] Taoyuan

MATERIAL POWER, TOKYO DAILIES STRESS

American Designs Regarding Soviet Union, U.S. Casualties, Commented On

The urgency and the many opportunities for a more thoroughgoing material mobilization of Japan were stressed by the editorial comments of most of the leading Tokyo dailies during the week ending on March 1.

Other major topics for comment were: American machinations to drag the Soviet Union into the Pacific War, the mounting American casualties in Luzon and Yiojima Islands, the by-products of the Crimea Conference, and Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's recent speech.

Regarding the recent decision of the Cabinet to enforce measures for a more drastic mobilization of the material goods needed for the prosecution of the war, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai declares that the step taken by the Government had long been expected but had been delayed because of various circumstances since the days of the former Cabinet. The paper opines that the principal difficulty that stood in the way of a more effective material mobilization was the absence hitherto of a unified organ for supplying the materials required by the munitions industries. The paper points out that demands for material supplies for the Army, Navy and civilian consumptions had been met by different organs and channels and that this had a bad effect on the productive capacity of the munitions industries. The journal concludes by expressing its desire that the latest decision of the Government will show the anticipated effects within a period of three months.

The Yomiuri-Hochi advocates the establishment of an agricultural army in connection with the mobilization of materials, in order to ensure the nation's farm production on a war basis, in view of the increasing demands for food products and other farm provisions. "The main aim of such an army of farm producers," the journal explains, "is to give military training and discipline to our farmers and to impose on them a sense of responsibility toward the State. The proposed farmers' army must be composed jointly of government officials and farmers instead of the farmers themselves only, for such a combination will prove more efficient than one which is composed of farmers only."

American Designs Bared

The Asahi calls the special attention of its readers to the American attempt to drag the Soviet Union into the Pacific War, in commenting on the results of the Crimea Conference, which, the paper admits has been an advance in cooperation among the three major nations of the Anti-Axis group. However, the journal believes that no major problems have been solved by the same conference. The paper states that the United States is intending to utilize its economic power to make the Soviet Union take sides with the Anglo-American Powers against Japan. The paper then continues: "The point at issue is the possible response of the Soviet Union. Nothing regarding Japan is mentioned by the joint communique issued by the Crimea Conference, although it is fairly certain that the Anglo-Americans must have done their utmost to raise such an issue at the conference. Furthermore, when the Anti-Axis Labor Conference recently held in London resolved to prosecute a common war against Japan, the Soviet Delegate withdraw from the decision, thereby showing the prudent judgment and precaution of the Soviet Union regarding the major problems of the world.

"The accustomed tactics of the United States and Britain to utilize economic pressure or economic bait may be effective in influencing small or neutral nations, but such methods would be totally ineffective and inoperative toward a formidable nation like the Soviet Union which possesses real strength and which maintains its own independent world policy."

Bleed Them White

The Mainichi takes up the manpower losses of the United States forces. The paper mentions the recent announcement of the U.S. authorities that the total American casualties reached 782,180 and opines that the real figures must be at least twice as large. The paper goes on to say: "Just what losses in men the enemy has suffered is unfathomable as the enemy is desperately putting up a smoke-screen to hide the truth from his people. The coming battles will involve the enemy in still more desperate fighting. From now on we shall attack the enemy forces with our united and combined strength, bleeding them white in the process. We shall carry on our sacred war until the American people come to realize their [illegible] policy of invading East Asia in their selfish ambitions. We must kill unlimited numbers of American soldiers as they come up against us."

Japanese Thought and Character

The Temple of Hachiman

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of The Nippon Times Staff

Few persons can tell the exact number of Hachiman temples found in all parts of Japan. It probably exceeds ten thousand or even more and many famous ones will readily occur to everyone. Within 10 minutes walk of the writer's home there are two fair-sized Hachiman, nestled in thick woods; each very popular with the local inhabitants. As many minutes car-ride can take one to half a dozen other Hachiman temples, equally venerated in their respective neighborhoods. To the Tokyo citizens that of Fukagawa is probably the best-known and most frequently visited of all Hachiman. Outside the metropolitan sphere one at Kamakura-Tsurugaoka Hachiman enjoys the supremacy among its name-sakes of Kanto, and it is perhaps world-famous because of its propinquity to the Daibutsu and other tourist attractions.

But by far the most important and deservedly the most venerated of Hachiman temples in Japan are the two: one on Otokoyama hill in the outskirts of Kyoto called 'Iwashimidzu Hachiman' and the other at Usa Machi in Oita Prefecture, Kyushu officially called Usa Jingu but popularly known as 'Usa Hachiman.' Both these are accorded the rank of "Kanpei Taisha" (Grand Government Shrine) being supported by the Government and frequently honored with special messages and offerings from the Household. There are numerous other shrines and temples sacred unto Hachiman which 'though without the high official status given to the above two' are none the less widely worshipped because of some special memories or "virtues" associated with them. "Hachiman" is one of the household terms in Japan closely woven into the general fabric of Japanese life and thought.

What is Hachiman? Why is the deity or deities of Hachiman so much venerated in Japan?

Many persons vaguely think that Hachiman is a kind of 'God of War' and indeed even in the writings of Japonologues like Hearn and Chamberlain it is often referred to as 'God of War' or 'Japanese Mars.' This certainly is the easiest or simplest way to explain Hachiman to foreigners, but the simplest is not always the most accurate as it may be shown in this case. In the first place, the idea of 'God of War' so common among the Anglo-Saxons and their ancestors is alien to the Japanese mind, at least to worshippers of Shinto deities. 'Shinto', it may be remembered, is related chiefly to the general virtues of the deities or great ancestors of the Japanese race distinguished for high qualities like valor in war and wisdom in arts of peace. There is none among them, as far as we know, who has been canonized for exclusively warlike qualities such as characterized many a foreign God of War—Mars, Odin, Thor, Bishamon, even Jehovah, Lord God of Mighty Hosts.

It is true that many famous soldiers have been placed in the pantheon of Shinto Gods: Tamuramaro the Shogun, Yoshiiye, Hideyoshi, Kiyomasa in olden times, Nogi and Togo in our generation, but their souls are worshipped, that is to say, their memories are venerated, not as Gods of War, but as great men, or loyal subjects of Nippon who, we make no doubt, would have earned as brilliant distinction were their energies turned to other uses. None of them symbolized warlike principles or were regarded as apostles of Militarism. The same is true of Hachiman, and this will make itself clear as we proceed to study the genesis and development of Hachiman cult.

The oldest and what may be called the original Hachiman temple is probably that of Usa in Oita, already mentioned. Until its name "Usa Jingu" was officially adopted in 1871 it had been known by various names at different periods of its long career dating from the primordial times. Anciently it was called simply "Usa-Gu," or "Usa-shrine," as if it were a small local shrine dedicated to some obscure indivinities. Later it was known as "Usa Hachiman," and still later as "Nihon Daiichi Hachiman" (greatest Hachiman in Japan) as if claiming the pre-eminence among its peers. This successive evolution of its name seems to indicate the steps of its progressive advance to national distinction. Its exact origin is blurred in the divine mists of antiquity as the following story will show.

Legend of Ohogamo Higi

In the 32nd year of Kinmei Tenno's reign (571) so goes the legend, there appeared at the foot of Ogurayama, near the pond Hishigata, a very venerable personage of ethereal beauty. He was seen by one person, an elderly man, named Ohogamo Higi, who was evidently chief-priest of the local Usa shrine. While he stood, wondering who or what this extraordinary apparition might be, the latter suddenly changed into a golden eagle and soared aloft, and after hovering overhead awhile, descended, this time, in the shape of a golden pigeon and perched on Higi's sleeves as if it besought his protection. Higi, overwhelmed with the honor, took the divine creature to his home and immediately entered on a devotional term of fasting from all cereals that he might the better serve the deity.

Three years passed, and so long lasted also Higi's abstention from cereal food. Then for the first time the golden pigeon revealed what it really was: perching on top of a bamboo branch it said to the astounded Higi that it was none other than the spirit of Ojin Tenno. Then it came down transformed into a human-child of three years old. Soon after this the mysterious personage started upon a journey, and after traveling through various provinces of Nippon, returned to the old place in the second year of Kinki, (725) after an absence of a hundred and fifty years, and then retired to eternal sleep.

The Usa shrine accordingly was dedicated anew to the golden pigeon, the spirit of Ojin Tenno. To this have been added the two more revered names to make, as it were, the threefold pillars of the temple. One is that of the Empress Jingo, the the celebrated mother of Ojin Tenno, and the other that of Hime no O-Kami who really consisted of three female deities, born of the Sun Goddess, respectively named Takitsu-hime, Tasuri-hime, Ichiki-hime. The latter were the ancient guardian deities of the locality whose common domicile was at Munekata, a strategic position in the island where they had rendered indispensable services to many heavenly deities including Ninigi no Mikoto, Jimmu Tenno and the Empress Jingo in connection with their historic expeditions, and they will continue forever to guide the steps of brave Japanese men and women bound to or from their overseas destinations.

Thus the personnel of Usa Hachima consist of one god and four female deities, and the same is true of many another Hachiman, notably that of Iwashimidzu, though there are others bearing the name Hachiman, dedicated to only one or another of these deities or to different gods altogether.

(The above myth relating to the origin of Use Hachiman is the summary of several accounts taken from various books, among them Kojiki, Nihon Shoki, Kokushi Daijiten (great historical dictionary), Jinja Nihonshi (history of Japanese shrines), "Jinja Tokuhon" (primer of Shinto shrine), etc. Our authorities further inform us that one thing is clear, that Hachiman was not originally the name of the temple specially dedicated to the soul of Ojin Tenno and that the association between Hachiman and the Emperor dated from the time of Higi.)

Miraculous Benefactions Wrought

The miraculous benefactions wrought by Usa Hachiman, however, are too many to be described in brief, some of them known to every schoolboy. The most famous, of course, was the oracle delivered to the loyal-hearted Wake no Kiyomaro in 769 exposing the atrocious designs of the wicked priest, Dokyo, thereby saving the country from the most unthinkable calamity that ever threatened.

It is also owing to the virtue of Usa Hachiman that the work of Daibutsu-building in Nara was wonderfully expedited. Tradition says that the deities of Usa, when informed of the difficulties which had beset the gigantic enterprise in Nara, emerged from their shady repose and rendered active assistance in bringing it to a successful finish. Hence the founding in gratitude of a new Hachiman temple in the compound of Todaiji temple, and it was the famous Tamukeyama Hachiman, one of the sacred edifices still pointed out to every sightseer as the Shinto guardian of the ancient capital.

It was in 860 that Iwashimidzu Hachiman was founded as a branch of Usa Hachiman, and it seemed soon to overshadow its principal in the degree of nation-wide reverence it commanded. In its turn it gave birth, as it were, to another famous Hachiman temple, namely, that of Tsurugaoka, Kamakura, already referred to. After these two giant temples the cult of Hachiman-worship spread all over Japan until almost every district worthy of the name possessed one or two temples sacred unto Hachiman.

Iwashimidzu Hachiman counts among its pilgrims and worshippers the highest personages of the land. From 979 when the Emperor Enyu Tenno first repaired to this temple till early Meiji era more than seventy August visits have been paid by reigning Sovereigns while the visits of ex-Emperors and royal princes are almost without number. The most historic of these was that of the ex-Emperor Kameyama in 1281 when Kubulai's Mongolian hordes had invaded Kyushu. The ex-Emperor on this occasion remained in the temple for seven days praying for the overthrow of the enemy, and it is believed that his prayers had moved the spirit of Hachiman deities to aid the Nippon forces in crushing the enemy out of the Imperial shores.

Little wonder that many warriors should have believed in Hachiman as their gaurdian deity, among them the great Minamoto chieftain Yoshiiye. It is a well-known story told of this hero that he received his 'genpuku' (ceremony of the boy wearing his hair-dress for the first time as a token of attaining early manhood) in the presence of Hachiman deities and was christened Hachiman Taro (first-born son of Hachiman). All his descendants emulated his Hachiman-worship, especially Yoritomo on the Shogun who founded or rather rebuilt on a great scale the Tsurugaoka Hachiman as guardian God for his new capital.

Thus there grew up a general notion that Hachiman is a kind of family deity for the Minamoto clan, and that he may be a God of war as the Minamotos were the strongest military family. Little wonder then that Hachiman temples everywhere should be so popular in wartime, constantly visited by pilgrims and worshippers eagerly praying for the valiant exploits of their kins and friends at the front as well as by soldiers themselves on their departure for the front or on their return from it.

For all that, it is not correct to regard Hachiman as a God of War in the sense that Mars or Odin is. It will be truer to say that Hachiman is the spirit of the August deities guarding the safety and prestige of the nation both in time of peace and war. If the principal personage responsible for Hachiman is Ojin Tenno, it will be difficult to conceive of an emperor whose long and prosperous reign is less associated with warlike exploits than his or fraught with more important cultural events than his, for it was during his reign, that is, in 285, that first copies of "Senjimon" (a thousand-word treatise) and the Confucian Analects were presented to the Imperial Court by the Kudara scholar Wani, which marks a distinct epoch in the cultural history of Japan or that of cultural intercourse between Japan and the Continent.

TO MAINTAIN LAW, ORDER

Tokyo Court Prepared for Air Raid Conditions

The Tokyo District Criminal Court has completed the organization of an emergency structure, considering the development of the war situation and the securing of peace and order in the metropolis. The new structure is regarded as urgent and necessary in view of possible interruptions to transportation and communications following air raids. It will be perfected through cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Board, the Eastern Army, and the gendarmerie. Its headquarters will be established in the Procurators' Office of the Tokyo District Criminal Court.

The authorities of the Procurators' Office had the following to say on the new structure, according to Domei:

"Elements that hinder increased production of war requisites, and those that disturb order at this crucial moment shall be thoroughly eliminated. Enemy air raids have been frequent since last year, but fortunately there has been no trace of uneasiness in the maintenance of public order.

"However, air raids are expected to become more frequent than ever with consequent danger of interruptions; procurators are requested to take caution not to cause any state of uneasiness among the public in such a case. Dissemination of disquieting and unfounded rumors also must be controlled. Crime is apt to spread in connection with the acquisition of daily necessities; this also must be controlled.

Made Chosen Bank Director

Shigeo Yagiu, Governor of South Kankyo Province, Chosen, Saturday was appointed director of the Bank of Chosen, it was announced by the Finance Ministry the same day.

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SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS PLAY VITAL ROLE IN WAR

They Have Weighty Task of Inventing, Producing War Arms For Nation's Defense

(Continued From Yesterday)

The invention of a submarine mine to prevent enemy warships from approaching a point of vantage had a more important practical bearing from the military point of view than the submarine. The use of the submarine mine was already popular in a naval war as early as the middle of the 10th century, but it did not make epochal development until the electricity-operated mine was perfected at the time of the Turkish War of 1877.

In 1864, Whitehead invented the torpedo, which was equipped with a delicate and complicated electric contrivance and a motor and set into motion by compressed air. As the result of this invention, the greatest battleship might be wrecked by a small torpedo or submarine. With the increase in the power of bombs and shells, it has become necessary to improve the quality and to increase the thickness of armor. This effort to increase offensive and defensive strength is still in progress.

Airplane in Modern War

It is only a matter of 40 years since the airplane was perfected for practical purposes by the Wright brothers, but all nations of the world today maintain air forces on a grand scale for military purposes. For many thousand years, mankind aspired to fly, but his craving was not satisfied until scientific technique attained a high stage of development.

The principal factor which rendered the construction of the modern airplane possible was the invention of the gasoline engine, a light engine, by German scientists in the latter half of the 19th century. In those days, the rate of the weight of a gasoline engine for airplanes in relation to the power it could develop was three kilograms per horsepower, meaning that the weight of the engine was one-thirtieth of the steam engine. Since that time, wonderful improvements have been made on the gasoline engine, with the result that the rate has been reduced to 0.6 kilogram per one horse power, that is, one-tenth of that of motorcars. A short life motor may be able to reduce the rate even to one-third of a kilogram per one horse power.

But if an airplane equipped with this light motor flies for a long period of time, it must carry a considerable amount of fuel. The present record in this respect is less than two kilograms per one horse power for one hour. Accident to an airplane motor is likened to the stopping of the heart beat, but we must not overlook the fact that the airplane has succeeded in making this record without forfeiting public confidence in the safety of the craft and maintaining a reasonably long lease on life thanks to the highly developed technical skill for supplying the airplane manufacturing industry with various high-grade light alloy metals and special high-heat proof steel as well as high-quality fuel.

Japan has seen rapid progress in the aeronautical field, constantly making new flying records of one kind or another, but this has not been accomplished overnight. In reality, new records have been made in rapid succession according to plans which required many years in making.

Chemical and Metallurgical Industries

Modern national defense derives its strength from steel, gunpowder, fuel and optical glass as its sources. These materials are the products of the chemical industry in a broad sense of the term. Moreover, it depends upon other materials such as rubber, medical articles, dyestuff, etc. which are also products of the chemical industry.

Gunpowder is manufactured out of waste cotton, nitric acid, alcohol and ether. Fulminating mercury, used as priming, is manufactured from mercury, alcohol and nitric acid. The explosive is usually made with nitric acid, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid and substances obtained from coal by dry distillation. Chlorous compounds are usually used for the manufacture of poison gas. When we realize that the chemical industry produces such materials as sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids, it is apparent that it has intimate relations with national defense.

In Japan, more than half of the pig-iron is used for the production of steel. Since the importation of scrap iron has been suspended, how to increase steel production has become a technical problem. In fact, Japan must import a larger proportion of metal, excepting chrome, from abroad. How to make up for this scarcity of metal is a serious problem to the nation.

Coal is an indispensable article for basic industries such as iron and steel production. Warships, merchant ships and trains cannot get along without it. It yields heat, is a source of motive power and an important article for producing gas. Raw materials for producing explosives and dyestuff are obtained from coal. Fortunately, there are vast coal resources in Greater East Asia, but the construction of equipment for tapping them and transportation facility are serious problems.

Petroleum also has a wide range of usefulness. In the first place, the volatile oil is used as fuel for airplanes and motorcars, the lamp oil for lighting and heating, the heavy oil for vessels of all kinds, and the machine oil is used as a lubricant. Of this variety of articles produced from petroleum, the most important and produced in the greatest quantity, are the heavy and volatile oils, which are directly or indirectly indispensable to national defense.

During the first World War, Field-Marshal Foch, of France said: "A drop of gasoline is comparable to a drop of blood in its importance." In Japan, the rate of self-sufficiency in articles made out of petroleum resources has been gradually increasing in keeping with the demand for them, but it has been by no means sufficient. It is true that this is not the final verdict on the scarcity of petroleum resources in Japan. The production of petroleum may be increased by further prospecting in Japan as well as in Greater East Asia at large with a greater understanding of the principle of physical prospecting or some other method. Unlike others, the prospecting of oil in Japan is very expensive. According to past experiences, it costs about ¥1,000,000 to drill 3,000 meters. In the face of this fact, the invention of a new method to accomplish the same result at less expense is absolutely necessary.

An enterprise has been under way according to a seven-year plan for the production of artificial petroleum with coal and oil shale as materials and the desired result was expected to be obtained by the end of 1943. Generally speaking, excellent artificial volatile oil contains a higher octane value than natural oil and is better qualified as airplane fuel. The fuel is comparatively expensive, but with the progress in technical skill, the cost is expected to be lowered to a reasonable level. After all, the problem with which Japan is confronted in this connection is economic and technical and not that of lack in natural resources.

Electric Power

More than 90 per cent of factories in Japan are operated by electric power. Japan is one of the countries where the electrical enterprise has attained a very high stage of development. In respect to the popularity of electrical lighting, Japan heads the list of nations in the world. Besides being used as motive power, electric power is used for chemical, metallurgical and metal refining purposes and plays a very important part in the promotion of industry and national defense.

Electricity may be generated either by coal or water-power, and each method has its advantage and disadvantage. The construction of equipment for coal-power electricity costs less than one-third that of water-power, but as it requires coal as fuel, the expense for maintenance of the establishment is very high. The proportion of electricity generated by water and coal powers in Japan is 55 per cent for the former and 45 per cent for the latter, but an average of 80 per cent of electric power in the country is generated by water power, and most of the coal power electricity generating stations are maintained as supplements to provide for possible shortage of water power during the period of dry season.

At any rate, the electric power generating industry in Japan ties up a considerable amount of capital. The amount of money locked up in the industry is estimated to total many billions of yen. Moreover, the development and expansion of the industry requires a long time.

In Japan, the limit of water power economically available is about 10,000,000 kilowatts, that is about three times as large as that immediately before the outbreak of the present war. Coal resources in Japan are estimated to total about 16,000,000,000 tons. (By the way, mention may be made of the fact that coal deposits at the Tailung coal mine in North China alone are estimated at 40,000,000,000 tons. The mine is said to be the greatest in the world.) It will not be long before Japan's annual consumption of coal will attain the 100,000,000 ton mark.

Weapon of War and Tactics

There is a saying that "the weapon controls tactics." This is apparent when we recall the fact that the introduction of the gun into warfare wrought a radical change in the modern method of war. A gallant mounted knight of a high born family might be shot down by a bullet fired by an insignificant peasant. But it took more than three centuries before each and every infantry soldier in the army was armed with a musket. This was due to the fact that the technique was not advanced far enough to produce muskets in large numbers. It was not until early in the 18th century that the lance as a weapon of the foot soldier was replaced by the musket. In other words, the skirmish tactics was not abandoned until fighting by line formation became possible consequent on a new industrial condition, under which the manufacture of fir arm in large numbers became feasible.

It is obvious what great changes the tactics in battles on both land and sea have undergone since the inception of the airplane as a weapon of war. Generally speaking, however, the fortune of war cannot be determined by the use of a few new arms no matter however excellent and remarkable they may be in their efficiency. In order to gain decisive victory over the enemy, the army must be supplied with a reasonably large number of new arms, but this is not feasible until the technical skill in manufacturing arms attains a certain stage of progress.

(To Be Concluded)

Broadcasts to Soldiers

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 2.—The Java Broadcasting Station yesterday started daily radio broadcasts to outlying Japanese posts at Rabaul, New Guinea, Bougainville Island and other isolated areas in the Southwestern Pacific occupied by the Japanese Forces. Designed to provide current news and entertainment for Japanese soldiers fighting at these outlying posts the daily broadcast program includes news from Japan and Java, Japanese and Javanese music, and other forms of radio entertainment.

Hachiya Reaches Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, March 2.—Teruo Hachiya, newly appointed Japanese Minister to the Azad Hind Provisional Government, arrived here by air via Saigon at noon yesterday en route to his post.

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Fallacies in American Economic Thinking

The various economic proposals which are being advanced by the United States today supposedly for the sound development of international trade reveal a gross misconception of the fundamental principles of world economy. This fact is borne out not only by the specific economic plans which were introduced by the American delegations to the various economic conferences last year but particularly by the widespread American advocacy of the principle of free international economy.

The first question that deserves close examination in the analysis of America's various postwar economic plans is the reason for her seeming conversion to the principle of free international trade despite the fact that in the past it has been her traditional policy to pursue a protectionist trade policy. The reason for this is to be found in the revolutionary changes which have occurred in her economic system. The United States up to the end of the nineteenth century was a country of unexplored economic potentialities. But, with the first World War, this condition was changed. She emerged from the conflict as a great creditor nation, with enormous production facilities and vast idle funds. Her industrialists and capitalists thus began to turn their attention abroad in search of more profitable markets than those to be found at home.

Today, as a result of the present global war, the United States finds that her domestic market will be able to support her top-heavy industrial structure even less than ever. She realizes that she must expand her exports abroad with relentless pressure if she is to avert the inevitable collapse of her economy and the rise of mass unemployment which are sure to follow in the wake of any measure for the contraction of her present bloated wartime economic structure. This is thus the fundamental reason for the American advocacy of free international trade: America wants free and unrestricted markets abroad to ensure full employment and full pay for her people at home.

But this, however, is not the only objectionable feature of America's advocacy of the principle of free international economy. There are other reasons arising from her misconceptions of the basic principle of free economy that make the various American economic panaceas such as the Bretton Woods Agreement unacceptable frameworks within which to set up a permanent stable economic structure for the world.

One of these reasons is the fact that the principle of free economy runs counter to the present trend of world economy. Free economy of the nineteenth century was made possible by the general faith in the principle of laissez-faire which was engendered by the beneficial effect which the Industrial Revolution undoubtedly had for a time on the accumulation of wealth and on the promotion of a profitable international division of labor. However, with the great expansion of the industries of the various countries of the world resulting in surplus production and intensified competition, the principle of the geographical division of labor became untenable. This development led to the erection of tariff barriers and other trade restrictions as well as restrictions in international investments which in the end brought about the collapse of the gold standard. The various countries of the world were then forced to resort to exchange control and other devices to balance their international accounts. In other words, the way was prepared for the establishment of planned economy and finally for attempts to set up regional economic blocs. The American authorities themselves recognized this inevitable trend from free to planned economy when in the 'thirties they instituted the New Deal to cope with the acute business depression in their country. It is apparent that in the future the world will continue to move in the direction of controlled economy and that nothing the United States may do can stop this inexorable trend.

Another fallacy of American economic thinking is the belief in the United States that her economic system, in its present form, can be made to operate harmoniously within the international economic framework. This is an error. The fact that the United States is self-sufficient in raw materials and industrial goods makes it difficult for her to carry on international trade on a give-and-take basis. The existence of domestic economic pressure groups which have always exerted their influence on the legislative body of their country to protect their own selfish interests is another factor which threatens to distrupt international economic equilibrium. But a more important reason why American economy may upset international economy is the intention of the United States to export more than she imports although as a creditor nation she should import more than she exports, as well as her intention not to adopt the principles of international division of labor and comparative cost of production.

A still another fallacy of American economic planning is the disregard by the United States of the business cycle and her belief that her one-sided economic program will ensure permanent world prosperity. A study of the American economic measures such as the Bretton Woods scheme will convince all that the causes which brought about the world-wide business depression in the 'thirties have not been fully checked. As a matter of fact, the policies now being advocated by the United States in the coming post-war years are the very proposals which plunged the world headlong into economic disaster in the 'thirties.

It must be plain in the light of these facts that the restoration of free international economy in the form suggested by the United States can only lead to another economic catastrophe. Moreover, there is another danger. Every feature of her economic programs reveals her intention to wax fat at the expense of the other nations of the globe, including Britain. The execution of the American economic programs must, therefore, be frustrated if the world is to enjoy real economic independence and freedom. Submission to the American economic schemes can only mean economic enslavement and final impoverishment.

A Year Ago Today

March 5, 1944

The United States destroyer, Lindsey, was launched at the Bethlehem Shipyard, it was announced by the United States Navy Department.

* * *

Out of 18 enemy B-24 bomber planes that attempted to penetrate the sky over Rangoon, one enemy invading plane was promptly shot down by the Japanese Forces garrisoned there, which counterattacked the hostile craft with furious anti-aircraft gunfire. No damage was sustained by our side.

* * *

About 800 employes of the London Underground Transportation Service have gone out on a strike, demanding a raise in wages, it was revealed.

* * *

Communist and Socialist parties in Naples have been prohibited by the Committee of Liberation to protest against the provisional support accorded the Badoglio regime by Britain, it was disclosed.

* * *

Anti-Axis reports from Naples reveal that a Badoglio cabinet member has declared that Pietro Badoglio and other cabinet members intend to resign unless a more satisfactory explanation of President Roosevelt's announcement of the division of the Italian fleet among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union was forthcoming.

Fruits of Wisdom

All other knowledge is hurtful to him who has not the science of honesty and good nature.—Montaigne.

* * *

It is only necessary to grow old to become more indulgent. I see no fault committed that I have not committed myself.—Goethe.

MODERN LITERATURE OF THAILAND

National Traits Will Find Expression in Future Literature

IV

The solid foundation for the development of Thai literature has thus been laid in the recent times, and a question that remains yet to be seen in this connection is what palatial building of solid design and elegant appearance will actually be built upon this foundation.

We have already seen that the modern Thai literature finds itself still in its infant stage. This stage is sure to be followed by progress and development, which will ultimately lead to a matured prosperity. At the same time, a growth of the popular literature further than its present status is sure to give rise sooner or later to a demand for literary works of higher level, too, though such a demand may come about from only a section of the people, namely, from only those better educated. In this way, a higher class category of literature will in due course of time make its appearance. Some indications for the appearance of this kind of literature are today noticeable already.

Such a course of development as that must only be quite natural and probable for Thailand, too, recollecting a similar course followed by the Japanese literature, from its development of popular literature from the Tokugawa era to the Meiji era, followed by the development of the purely artistic category of literature from the end of the Meiji era to the eras of Taisho and Showa.

We wish next to see what tendency of thought will be found dominant in Thai literature hereafter. So long as the popular literature keeps on practically to be the main current of the Thai literary activities as at present, anything like the study of the tendency of thought in literature will be out of the question. But, the great trial that is falling to the lot of the Thailanders at the present time, in their political, economic and social lives through the Greater East Asia War, is sure to exert its influences upon their mind some way or other, which again is sure to make themselves felt in the sphere of their literature as well, sooner or later.

Represented at Parley

Considering, however, from the fact that for these two years and more since Thailand's participation in the war there has appeared there no remarkable work of war literature, only haphazardous accounts of the war that are far from taking the form and substance of novels being published now and then, the Thailanders' literary susceptivity to a war may have to be commented not very brisk. Nevertheless, the effects of the war can rightly be concluded sure to reflect themselves more or less upon the Thai literature sooner or later. This is already evidenced to some extent by that the Thai literary circles have found it appropriate to get themselves represented on the meeting, held last year, of the men of letters of Greater East Asia.

The effects of the war upon literature are to be no question for Thailand alone. The war will have to be rightly expected to bring about a new thought for the entire world, just as the first World War was the cause for the unexpected appearance of such as democracy and leftist ideas. In this connection, we may forecast at least for the Orient after the war the appearance of a common idea about the Greater Easia Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, influencing the Thai literature accordingly.

The actual tendency of the Thai literature at the present time may be regarded to be practically under the influence of the directive principles of the Thailand Literary Association, for, as stated already, the powers exerted by the association have not been allowing the Thai literary men to write freely to please their own whims. The broad essentials of the directions afforded by the National Culture Institute as well as by the Thailand Literary Association, are within the framework of the provisions in the National Culture Law, the conspicuous ones of which provisions are cited below:

Article 4: The term "Culture" in this law signifies that condition which embodies the elevation of beauty, the maintenance of order and safety of the people as well as their good custom.

Article 5: The Thai people have a duty to maintain culture by their good custom and to behave in accordance with the national culture, revising and improving it in conformity with the development of the people.

The subject for which the Thailand Literary Association has been inviting theses for prize, "Road to Eternal Peace," might be taken to indicate the direction to which Thailand wishes to proceed hereafter. Thailand's enthusiasm to eradicate from the world the possibility of repeating the atrocity of war after having fought out this war to the last, can be understood rational indeed. Particularly for the people of Thailand who, from their profound faith in Buddhism, hate the destruction of living beings, even to such an extent as they refrain from eating raw fish, a profound attachment and enthusiasm for peace must be only quite natural. This conspicuous trait in the Thailander's national characteristics will find its appropriate expression in various phases of their activities, including those of literature, after the current war, as well. That much can be predicted without erring very much, though a precise forecast as regards the future tendency of the Thai literature after this war, can be given with only as meager confidence yet as that on the future of the world's literary tendency after the cessation of the present hostilities.

(End)

PRINCIPLE OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Chungking Is Traitor to Ideals of Greater East Asia—Anglo-U.S. Racial Bias Must Be Crushed

By EICHI NISHIZAWA

Translated From the Magazine Shina

I

The objective of the Axis countries in the present great war is not only to establish a new order in the world but also to crush the ambition of the Anglo-American Powers to dominate this world. And the various races of the world, in the East and West, who have the same objective, are continuing their heroic and relentless fight. Therefore, the present war cannot be viewed as a racial conflict. On the other hand, with the progress of the current war in the Pacific, the racial bias and arbitrary racial discriminatory policy of the Anglo-American countries have begun to assert themselves in their grim, base form: a development which has inevitably drawn the attention of good-minded people the world over.

Pearl Buck, an American woman writer of note, in her recent article entitled "America's Last Opportunity in China," claimed, for instance, that the arrogant, egotistic attitude of the Americans in Chungking together with the awkward diplomatic policy of the United States have tended to increase the animosity of the Chinese people toward the United States. Continuing, she stated: "At the present, the United States is laying down the basis for future wars in India and in China. That is, adroit and shrewd Britain has been successful in making the United States the object of contempt in India, and further the United States has become the object of suspicion in China to the point where the Chinese now actually fear and distrust the Americans. All these factors must eventually be the cause of another war." In other words, the superiority complex of the American people plus their racial bias toward the Chinese in the Chungking-controlled territories have served more than ever to widen the spiritual gap between the people of Chungking and the United States.

U.S. Selfish Designs

Not only do the Americans take a contemptuous attitude toward the Chinese in Chungking, but also in their diplomatic policy toward the Chungking regime, the Americans have not given due recognition to Chungking's position. Despite the fact that the United States proclaims her policy as being one of aid to the Chungking regime and, moreover, in spite of the fact that she has invited Chiang Kai-shek to the Cairo Conference and calls Chungking one of the Big Four with the object of preventing this regime from falling out of the anti-Axis camp, it is clear that the main sinister object of the United States is to use the Asiatic Continent as a springboard for her attack against Japan and that her policy is none other than one based on expediency.

The complaints and stinging criticisms which Hanson Baldwin and other American military commentators as well as the American press have been heaping on Chungking recently perhaps are an unwitting but glaring revelation of the contempt which the United States always has at heart held for that regime. The United States has been trying to utilize the Chungking troops for her advance into the southeastern and northwestern districts of China as well as in her establishment of air bases on the Chinese mainland; but with the loss of Hengyang and other air bases, the enemy been forced to admit the frustration of Nimitz's vaunted plan to establish a beachhead on the continent of China. In the Honan and Kwangsi operations, the American Air Corps has mercilessly bombed and machine-gunned Chungking soldiers once they surrendered to the Japanese Forces and in other cases has even carried out terror bombings on the innocent Chinese populace in the areas avacuated by the Chungking troops as retaliation for the ineffective resistance of the Chungking troops. Such acts on the part of the United States have, of course, only tended to arouse the intense animosity of the Chinese people and form a glaring contrast to the policy of the Japanese Forces who consider the Anglo-Americans, not the Chungking soldiers, as their enemy and whose sole aim is the liberation of Greater East Asia and the pursuit of righteousness.

Anglo-American Injustice

In regard to the European War, the Anglo-American countries proclaimed the Atlantic Charter. While, like Wilson's Fourteen Points, this Charter is, day by day, decreasing in value as an authoritative document, nevertheless it avows that the Anglo-American countries discountenance territorial aggrandizement, that they will respect the establishment of a government based on popular will and that they are in favor of fair access to the resources of the world. Yet at the Cairo Conference these Powers clearly showed that this document did not apply to the Pacific as shown by the fact that they advocated the deprivation of Japan's territories. Furthermore, Prime Minister Winston Churchill had proclaimed in gist as follows: "The Atlantic Charter cannot affect the various policies of the British Government which have been made in the past in regard to India, Burma and other administrative units of the British Empire." In this way, he has expressed the absence of any change in Britain's policy of exploitation. And now, as Pearl Buck states, the United States, led on by Britain, has become Britain's henchman to assist her in foisting her domination over India.

The late Wendell Willkie, in his book, One World, also warned that the United States and not Britain will suffer the most from the suppression of the voice of the Indian people for freedom, an act which can only lead to the alienation of the Asiatic peoples. But it is clear, in view of the brazen attempts of the United States to acquire colonies in Asia, that the Anglo-American nations have different objectives and moral standards for Asia from those for Europe. Thus in the countries in the Atlantic Community, the Anglo-Americans would promise blandly with their tongues in their cheeks that they would accord economic equality and the right of free government to all nations regardless of size; but here in Asia, they have cast aside their mask, particularly since the expose of British hypocrisy and prevarication toward the Indian people to whom they had promised independence, and have openly expressed their intention to enslave the countries of Asia. The United States, tempted by the prospect of being heir to Britain's fortunes, has been conspiring with Britain for the exploitation of the peoples of Asia. What are these instances but examples of the Anglo-American racial injustice and bias toward the colored peoples!

Anti-Axis, Chungking Discord

Thus, it becomes clear that the object of the War of Greater East Asia is to crush the Anglo-American plan for the domination and exploitation of this continent and to bring about the emancipation of the Asiatic peoples. It has been the continual aim of the Japanese nation to bring about permanent universal peace by establishing racial equality to all. To this end, Japan presented a proposal at the Versailles Conference in 1919 for the recognition of this principle, but due to the opposition of the Anglo-American countries Japan was not able to achieve this objective. However, there was no flagging in her determination to obtain the recognition of this high-minded aim. Finally at the Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations there was incorporated in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations the principle for the elimination of racial discrimination. Furthermore, at the budget committee meeting of the extraordinary session of the Diet which was convened immediately following the formation of the Koiso Cabinet, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu explained the moral basis of Japan's foreign policy in the light of the Joint Declaration, as follows: "The intention of Japan is to crush the inordinate ambition of the Anglo-American plan for world hegemony, to abolish injustice and, with discrimination toward none and collaboration by all, to permit all peoples of the world to find their proper place."

In the execution of their insatiable ambition, the Anglo-Americans have found themselves always in conflict with Chungking. For instance, the declaration made by Prime Minister Churchill on September 28, 1944 in the House of Commons that "It is regrettable that Chungking has been suffering one defeat after another despite the plentiful aid given by the United States" gave rise to furious denunciations in Chungking. The spokesman of the Chungking Military Council on October 2 declared that the amount of American arms sent to Chungking since Pearl Harbor is hardly sufficient for one week's need of a single division in combat of the anti-Axis forces, according to a United Press dispatch. The Ta Kung Pao, organ of the Chungking regime, in explaining the reason for Chungking's defeat said that it was forced to deploy a large number of its troops to the Nu front, thus resulting in the weakening of the defenses of the Hunan Railway and furthermore that when the Japanese Forces reorganized their lines in the Imphal area and reinforced their garrisons on the Nu front, the British who should have come out from the west to restrain the Japanese movement failed to do so and remained indifferent. Moreover, in Washington H. H. Kung pleaded to the American Government for more military assistance. In reply to this demand, President Franklin Roosevelt, at his press conference on October 3, declared that the amount of war materials which was being sent to Chungking over the hump route of the Himalayas was 20,000 tons a month, an achievement which he exaggeratingly described as heroic. Again, the spokesman of the Chungking Military Affairs Committee declared that the strength of the American 14th Air Corps was so weak that if it were made known it would not be believed. To this criticism, the United States replied that the "American 14th Air Corps was carrying out effective raids on Japanese sea transports and collaborating with the Chungking ground operations." These squabbles between the United States and Chungking and Britain and Chungking and their criticisms of each other's sincerity will no doubt continue till the time the Chungking troops have been completely annihilated.

America's Crafty Plans

American assistance to the Chungking regime has been nothing more than a gesture; it has been made in quantities sufficient to keep the Chungking within the anti-Axis camp. The United States has at no time placed much expectation in the Chungking troops. The greatest concern of the United States is the acquisition of the natural resources in Chungking-controlled territory. Last year the United States dispatched former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace as well as Donald Nelson and Major General Patrick Hurley to Chungking, with the object of cajoling Chiang Kai-shek by offering him sugar-coated promises. Wallace's object, of course, was to map out the possibilities for American assistance in the development of China's agricultural industry in the postwar period. Nelson's mission, on the other hand, was to examine the possibility of industrializing China as a part of the American plan not only for world domination but also for the subjection of China to American hegemony.

The United States' policy toward the Chungking regime is two-fold: one is to acquire bases in China for strategic reasons and the other is to find the means of dominating Chungking economically as a part of America's postwar plan. There is not the slightest intention of bettering the lot of the Chinese people; the sole ambition of the Americans is to devise means for the advancement of American domination over the world.

There is thus a world of difference between their mealy-mouthed statements and their deeds. Liberty and democracy which they offer to all is really only for the enjoyment of the American whites themselves. Even within the United States itself, the United States has been carrying out an imperialistic policy toward the colored races. In the race riot which broke out in Philadelphia last year when the American Labor Union protested against the increase of wages of Negro street-car workers, it was demonstrated, for instance, that the Americans were only interested in the amelioration of their own living conditions and refused to give the colored races the right to improve their lot. Despite the fact that the American Constitution provides equal rights to all, the Negroes because of the color of their skin have been prohibited from entering the munitions enterprises and, from joining the labor unions. In the American Army and Navy, too, there is unjust discrimination against the Negroes who are used as cannon fodder. Pearl Buck, in her book, American Unity and China, which is a collection of her speeches and articles, makes a serious criticism of this policy of the United States. In words which graphically reveal the mental sufferings of right-thinking people, Pearl Buck pointed out that the United States which professes democracy is permitting the domination of the white races and the enslavement of the colored people in the country. She demanded, therefore, that the United States should abolish this discrimination or if this is impossible to change the American Constitution so that it will recognize racial discrimination as one of the tenets of democracy.

Racial Prejudice

Moreover, Wendell Willkie in his book, One World, also recognizes the fact that the peoples of East Asia have awakened to a new dawn. Says Willkie: "The various races in Asia no longer will permit themselves to be enslaved in the interests of the Western Powers....No matter what tempting offers we may make, the Asiatics will not be attracted by them." In other words, he admits that there can be no real peace without recognition of the principle of racial equality in addition to Asia's demands for political, economic, social and spiritual liberation. Thus there has been growing concern in the United States on the part of some toward the racial question. On the other hand, in answer to the American criticisms of British imperialism in India, the British have brought out to the fore again the nature of the American exploitation of the Negroes in the United States. One write has gone as far as to state that in view of the intense racial hatred in the United States, the question of the status to be accorded to the Negroes remains one of the unfinished businesses in the reconstruction of the world. He asks what reward is to be given to the colored races which are taking part in the war and whether the United States is going to deny them equal opportunity and position in view of their dark pigment. This statement perhaps more than anything else goes to show the traditional Anglo-Saxon intention to enslave the colored peoples.

The fact that the Anglo-American countries have been giving orchids to Chungking and offering to treat it as one of the Big Four is a shrewd camouflage to hide their ambition to colonize Asia and to chain the peoples of this continent to their tyrannical rule. There can be no concealment of the fact that these countries have had nothing more than contempt for the Chinese people and are prejudiced toward them. This position of the Anglo-Americans offers a contrast to the policy of the Soviet Union. Premier Josef Stalin on November 6, 1942 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Red Revolution announced a policy for the abolition of discriminatory racial treatment, equality of nations, territorial integrity, the liberation of the oppressed peoples, the restoration of sovereignty, and the recognition of the principle of self-determination of the nations. It seems, therefore, that the Soviet Union does not share the racial bias of the Anglo-American countries. But this perhaps is natural in view of the heterogeneous peoples living within the Soviet Union and as the Slav peoples live in regions which straddle two continents, Europe and Asia.

(To Be Concluded)

SHIP CREW SHORTAGE IN U.S., BRITAIN

Enemy Countries Make Frantic Efforts to Train New Seamen

The question of manpower supply in the Anglo-American nations is acute. It has become most pressing since the first half of last year when they began to scrape the bottom of the barrel. This is inevitable as a natural sequence to the tremendous attrition which characterizes the current war. Consequently how best to maintain the supply of seamen in the coming years is a question which is causing these nations serious concern. The situation has been aggravated since these Powers, particularly America, have now been called upon to send enormous supplies to their far-flung fronts. They are therefore bending their utmost toward maintaining their shipping crews.

Regarding this question Admiral Emory Land, Chief of the United States Maritime Commission made the following statement on January 4, 1944: "The number of American seamen now in service is about 130,000. This is three times as many as the 45,000 we maintained before the war."

But as a matter of fact over a year has passed since he made that statement. There have been changes in the meantime. The number of ships which were being sunk as fast as they were built has been apparently reduced. Moreover, a great many new ships have been built. This makes us reach the conclusion that the dearth of American seamen has become acute. And the question must be more serious in regard to the United States ocean-going crew.

To illustrate, let us refer to facts. Before the war America had about 2,000,000 tons of ocean-going vessels. This merchant fleet, composed of over 5,000 ton class, were used in foreign trade and whaling. It had a crew of 35,700. She also had a crew of 114,000 manning vessels of over 20 tons, which were engaged in fishing, coastal shipping and lake transportation. There was also a crew of 22,500 who sailed small craft of less than 20 tons. Now these three classes of seamen put together a total of 172,000, of which the ocean-going crew represents 20.7 per cent. (The ocean-going crew Britain has represents 87.8 per cent of the total number of seamen).

Now in regard to the American seamen's casualties, one Republican Congressman said recently that since the start of the war American losses in seamen were more than eight times greater than those of soldiers. He introduced a bill for the measures to improve the treatment of seamen. It was aimed to grant about the same amount of allowance to seamen quitting the sea as soldiers returning from abroad. The losses are claimed to represent 5.6 per cent of the total number of American seamen. In other words, on the basis of the total number of American seamen of 170,000 which America had before the war, their losses are about 9,500. Assuming that the total American shipping losses from the start of the war to December 31, 1944, is 10,000,000 tons we may safely assume that at least 20,000 seamen were lost to America. This must be a great blow to the United States.

Measures to Maintain Supply

So in order to cope with the situation, the hard-pressed American authorities have adopted the following measures:

(1) To shorten the training period: the period of study in mercantile marine schools, which are similar to our higher mercantile marine schools, has been reduced from three years to 22 months;

(2) To establish new methods to make up for the shortening of the training period: the installation of all kinds of facilities for the training of both higher and ordinary seamen;

(3) To open up bigger road of promotion to ordinary seaman: An ordinary seaman who has served on the sea over 12 months (before the war it was three years), will be given 4 months' training and upon passing an examination, he will be appointed as either a third mate or a third engineer;

(4) To make use of technical school graduates: graduates of such schools to be made third engineers upon the completion of a three weeks' training with the Coast Guards and apprenticeship for 3 months on the high seas;

(5) To mobilize those who had sea experience: this measure is enforced by the order of Wartime Manpower Commission;

(6) To encourage Negroes to board ships; the inducement would be good wages.

But the question still arises as to whether America is capable of raising enough seamen to meet with her great shipbuilding program. On this the War Shipping Administration announced in December, 1944, as follows:

"Due to the shortage of crew we may have to transfer our ships to other anti-Axis nations. The dearth of our seamen as come from the expansion of our shipbuilding program. The number of seamen engaged in wartime marine transportation was 115,000 during the latter part of 1943. But after the lapse of one year we need an additional 00,000 men. While we expect to get one-half of this number under our seamen's training plan, we must obtain the remaining one-half from the people working in the industries. Although we have been able to redraft 23,000 men by September of this year, who had turned to other occupations, we anticipate that the supply from this end is about exhausted."

Losses of British Seamen

Now let us turn to the British losses in seamen. Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons on March 22, 1944, to the following effect regarding the British seamen casualties:

"The British losses in seamen to date, that is, during the 13 months since January, 1943, number 4,200. Since the start of the war, Britain lost one-fifth of the seamen Britain had before the war."

If these figures are correct, we can say that Britain must have lost as many as 31,900 seamen from the start of the war up to February, 1944, on the basis of the number of crew she had before the war which was 159,313 men. But at that Churchill's estimate appears to be too low. We say it is too low because whereas in the First World War Britain lost 7,660,000 tons of ships and 15,000 in seamen, she had lost up to March, 1944, 19,300,000 tons. So it can be assumed that the present losses in seamen must be somewhere between 40,000 and 50,000 men, considering how devastating this war has been.

But the fact that there is a considerable number of alien seamen now serving on board British ships, which is about 22 per cent of the total British crew, may explain Churchill's statement. He may have been referring to the losses of British seamen only and not foreign seamen on British ships.

The British method of replenishing her shipping crews was put into effect on May 26, 1941, when she enacted a law providing for reserve seamen system and seamen's registration.

Under the reserve system, which is known as the pool system, those seamen who before April 28, 1941, completed the term of their employment and had left ships, are required to return to their former employment. This is done through the system of registration. Of course, if they had applied voluntarily for reinstatement they would automatically become a member of the pool. But all the rest are compelled by law to become members under the orders put out by the labor authorities. The pool is controlled by the British Shipping Federation which is empowered to issue orders to draft the members into service whenever it is deemed necessary.

There are many foreign ships under British control, and foreign seamen often desert their ships. So in order to fill up the vacancies so created Britain has enlisted the services of many Indians and Chinese. Constant friction between the British and foreign seamen is causing a serious social problem. It is no wonder that Britain is also troubled with the seamen's question.

Definition

What is the difference between a cloud and a beaten child?

One pours with rain and the other roars with pain.

Enthusiastic

"Was my father very violent when you asked if you could marry me?"

"Was he! He nearly wrung my hands off!"